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1 Hars. 2 VOCAL: HARṢAKĪRTIŚ ANEKĀRTHANĀMAMĀLĀ

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NACHRICHTEN
DER AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN IN GÖTTINGEN
I. PHILOLOGISCH-HISTORISCHE KLASSE

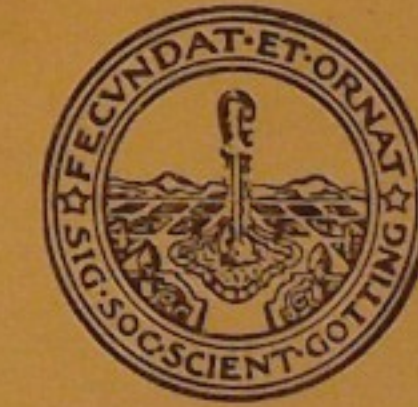
Jahrgang 1981

Nr. 6

HARṢAKĪRTI'S ANEKĀRTHANĀMAMĀLĀ
A homonymic dictionary of Sanskrit

By

Claus Vogel



VANDENHOECK & RUPRECHT IN GÖTTINGEN

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HARṢAKĪRTI'S ANEKĀRTHANĀMAMĀLĀ

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VANDENHOECK & RUPRECHT IN GÖTTINGEN



Introduction

1. Harṣakīrti Sūri, pupil of Candrakīrti Sūri and pontiff from c. 1590 till c. 1610 of the Nāgapuriya Tapāgaccha¹), was one of the most versatile Sanskrit scholars of the 16th century. He has to his credit commentaries and independent treatises in such disparate fields as ceremonial lore, hymnody, gnomic poetry, metre, grammar, lexicography, medicine, and astronomy. The highlights of his career can be reconstructed with considerable precision from the colophon stanzas of his numerous books and the tail-pieces of several old codices in the Anup Sanskrit Library at Bikaner, which chances to hold some forty manuscripts once owned by him: He was active as scribe as early as 1556/57 when he made a transcript of Śivāditya's Saptapadārthī (MS. 6123); he had risen in the hierarchy to the rank of Upādhyāya by 1578/79 when his pupil Vīrapāla dedicated to him a copy of Siddhasena Divākara's Nyāyāvatāravṛtti (MS. 6051); he bore the title of Sūri by Friday, 23 February 1582 O. S., when he brought to an end his transcript of Makarandadāsa's Paramānandīyanāmamālā (MS. 5466); and he wrote his Śabdānekārtha as late as 1608/09. The picture so gained can be supplemented from other sources: He was headpriest by Monday, 21 August 1592 O. S. (31 August 1592 N. S.), when Rāmakīrti finished the Calcutta Sanskrit College manuscript of Jinadatta's Vivekavilāsa, and he had passed away by Saturday, 18 May 1616 O. S. (28 May 1616 N. S.), when Dharmakīrti finalized the Ambala manuscript of Amarakīrti's Vyākhyāleśa under the latter's patriarchate. His floruit may thus be fixed tentatively as 1535–1610.

2. Harṣakīrti has compiled three lexica: one of synonyms, the Śāradyākhyānāmamālā²), and two of homonyms, the Anekārthanāmamālā and Śabdānekārtha. The Anekārthanāmamālā or Anekārthaśata, here edited and rendered into English for the first time, was written under the primacy of Candrakīrti Sūri (120ab), that is, in the years prior to 1592. It is a booklet of 120 verses, all but the last of which are Śloka³), and falls into two sections of unequal length dealing with nouns and indeclinables respectively. Substantives and adjectives have not been kept apart. The nouns, taught in vv. 1–109, have been listed in the alphabetical order of their final consonants, those ending in the same consonant being formed into paragraphs. There are no para-

¹) Founded at Nāgapura (modern Nagaur in Rajasthan) in 1117/18 as a collateral branch of the renowned Tapāgaccha of the Śvetāmbara Jains. For a brief history of this order and the following sketch of Harṣakīrti's life (with references) see C. Vogel, ZDMG, suppl. 2, 1974, p. 425sqq.; English version in: German Scholars on India, II, Bombay, 1976, p. 333sqq.

²) Critically edited by M. M. Patkar, Poona, 1951.

³) See the synopsis of metres below, p. 30sq.

graphs for final *na*, *cha*, *jha*, and *dha*, while those for final *pa*, *pha*, and *ba* are disproportionately short, giving only two homonyms each. Noteworthy in this context is the classification of *dvam̐dva* as a *da* noun (45b) and of *gandharva* and *dvijihva* as *ba* nouns (59cd)⁴. The indeclinables, treated in vv. 110–119, have not been systematized at all.

The individual articles coincide almost always with a metrical unit: usually a hemistich or line, rarely a couplet; there are only two deviations from this norm (36bc and 106cd), one of which (106cd) is a literal borrowing from Hemacandra, who used a different method. The lemmata occur in the nominative throughout; they have occasionally been repeated with every new meaning after the manner of some of the more ancient lexica⁵). The senses have been recorded either in the locative or—less frequently—in the nominative, as for instance in all definitions of the Ekaśeṣa type⁶); they precede or succeed their headwords, and even surround them here and there. A number of entries are conspicuous for their padding⁷). The gender has not as a rule been taken into consideration; it follows for the greater part from the ending of the homonym at issue, an optional second gender being passed over in silence. Adjectives have generally been treated as masculine nouns⁸). Only where it is of consequence for the meaning of a word has the gender been indicated: once by expressly stating it but mostly by reiterating the word in point with the apposite termination⁹).

Though the author has not specified his sources, many articles were clearly taken from Amarasimha's Nāmaliṅgānūsāsana, Maheśvara's Viśvaparakāśa, and Hemacandra's Anekārthasaṃgraha. A few other passages were probably modelled after Śāśvata's Anekārthasamuccaya (or Mahākṣapaṇaka's Anekārthadhvanimañjarī), Puruṣottamadeva's Trikāṇḍaśeṣa, Hemacandra's Abhidhānacintāmaṇi, and Medinikara's Nānārthaśabdakoṣa¹⁰).

3. With its 120 stanzas, the Anekārthanāmamālā is not even half as long as the Nānārthavarga of Amarasimha's Nāmaliṅgānūsāsana, which has 256¹/₂.

⁴) The latter classification is also found in Maheśvara's Viśvaparakāśa (b 11 and 7d) and Medinikara's Nānārthaśabdakoṣa (b 11 and 12c).

⁵) In 5a, 22ab, 46cd, 47d/48a, 82ab, and 108b.

⁶) In these definitions, words of two meanings stand in the nominative dual and words of three or more meanings in the nominative plural (passing, from the grammatical point of view, for Ekaśeṣas), with the meanings themselves added either as copulative compounds in the same case and number or—less often by far—separately in the nominative singular; e. g., *pr̥thukau cipitār̥bhakau* (2d), *śarār̥kavihagāḥ khagāḥ* (7d), and *raver arcīś ca śaṣṭraṃ ca vahniṣvālā ca hetayaḥ* (30cd).

⁷) Viz. 4ab, 26ab, 27ab, 58cd, 66cd, 73, 74cd, 75, and 107ab.

⁸) In 18d, 34d, 35b, 47d, 50b, 61d, 62d, 63d, 69d, and 97a; an exception is *dhruva* in 88b, which figures as a neutral noun.

⁹) Statement of gender in 60ab; reiteration of homonym in 1ab, 9cd, 16, 21cd, 38, 46/47a, 54cd, 79c, 81cd, 86ab, 88, 89ab, 99cd/100ab, and 102ab.

¹⁰) After Śāśv. (or Mahākṣ.): 46cd/47a, 89ab; after Trik.: 52b, 90a; after Abhidhānac.: 80c; after Med.: 63c, 71d, 106a.

verses. To such standard dictionaries as Maheśvara's Viśvaparakāśa and Hemacandra's Anekārthasaṃgraha, which extend over 2,241¹/₂ and 1,829 verses respectively, it is still less comparable, both in volume and in quality. This notwithstanding, it contains—at least in its present form—a number of meanings unattested in other lexica or in literature, certainly not all of which can be regarded as mistakes or corruptions; they are:

kaṭaka "necklace" in 3a,
ariṣṭa m. "buttermilk" in 16b,
bhāṇḍa "sword" in 20c,
varṇa "description" in 21c,
vitta "deliberation" in 36b,
kakud "king" in 42d,
lalāman "garland for the head" in 57b,
caitya "forest" in 66b,
pāṭīra "camphor" and "aloe" in 77d, and
kakṣa m. "elephant's girth" and "gate-room" in 100b.

Two further meanings are not entirely new but have been defined inaccurately, viz.—

kakud "bull's shoulder" (for the hump thereon) in 42c and
kumbha "elephant's forehead" (for the two prominences on its upper part) in 60c.

Just as noteworthy is the masculine gender of *tīrtha* in 40ab, which seems to be without parallel.

Though Harṣakīrti was a Jaina by faith, he did not pay undue attention to Jain terminology; in fact, the articles referring to matters of Vedism, Buddhism, and—above all—Hinduism far outnumber those relating to Jainism. Typical instances of Jain usage are:

gaṇa "religious order" in 21b,
śānti "an Arhat" in 31d,
tīrtha "fourfold community" in 40a, and
jīna "Arhat" in 52d.

To these may be added two more cases, which are both Buddhist and Jain in orientation, viz.—

caitya "a Jina's house" and "best tree" in 66ab and
vihāra "a Jina's seat" in 77b.

Such religious neutrality is, by the way, also characteristic of other non-Hindu lexicographers like Amarasimha, Puruṣottamadeva, Hemacandra, and Śrī-dharasena.

4. The present work is known from a single text witness, which forms part of a collective manuscript belonging to the India Office Library in London and containing all three dictionaries of Harṣakīrti, viz.—

- (1) (Śāradīyākhyā)nāmamālā: fol. 1b1–49b5,
- (2) Anekārthanāmamālā or Anekārthaśata: fol. 49b5–62b7, and
- (3) Śabdānekārtha: fol. 62b7–85b6.

The technical details of this manuscript, which has been described by A.B. Keith¹¹), are as under:

Cat. Nos. 5174, 5173, 5175. Acc. No. Burnell 474a, b, c. Paper in a good state of preservation. 85 numbered leaves measuring 27.3 by 11.7 cm. Complete for pts. 2 and 3, fairly complete for pt. 1, but inaccurate in the extreme. Calligraphic Devanāgarī characters showing traces of Kashmir style. 7 lines per page at roughly 27 letters each. Left-hand and right-hand borders ruled in double lines. Undated, written about A. D. 1840. Final colophon: *iti śrī-Amarācāryya-viracitā Nāmamālā'nekārthaśataś cĀnekārthadhvananamam ca sampūrṇam || śubham* (fol. 85b5–6).

The readings of the manuscript have faithfully been recorded in the critical apparatus except for the following orthographic peculiarities:

- (1) substitution of Anusvāras for class nasals,
- (2) gemination of consonants after *r*,
- (3) disregard of Avagrahas,
- (4) non-discrimination of *ṭa* / *ṭha* and *ba* / *va*, and
- (5) simplification of *ccha* to *cha*, *ttra* to *tra*, and *tva* to *tva*.

Nor has the faulty verse numbering been included in the variants¹²).

Owing to the utter incorrectness of the manuscript, it has not always been possible to give a wholly satisfactory text. In five cases, emendations rendered necessary (1) by the meaning, (2) by the rules of grammar, or (3) by the fixed number of syllables have led to metrical irregularities:

- (1) *pratyāṅga*° for *pratyamcā*° in 22d;
- (2) *bavādi* for *bavādir* in 23b, *baliḥ* for *bali* in 84b, and °*praśneṣu* for °*praśnaṣu* in 113d;
- (3) *ghṛṇā* for *ghṛṇā ca* in 26d.

In two other instances, emendations that may be thought of are prosodically or semantically doubtful:

ṭṛptāv for *ṭṛtāv* in 33b and
grāme for *grāsre* in 67b.

¹¹) Catalogue of the Sanskrit and Prākṛit manuscripts in the library of the India Office, II, pt. 1, Oxford, 1935, p. 315sq.

¹²) Of the 125 numbered verses of the manuscript, vv. 1–4 are spurious, vv. 40 and 112 have one line only, and v. 118 is a duplicate of v. 117bis; vv. 13, 39, 43, and 45 have been counted but left unnumbered, v. 116 has been numbered after either line. Which verses of the manuscript correspond to which verses of the printed text may be seen from the ensuing concordance:

MS. 1–4	= ed. —	MS. 112	= ed. 107cd
5–39	= 1–35	113–117	= 108–112
40	= 36ab	117bis	= 113
41–111	= 36cd–107ab	118–125	= 113–120

In two cases, two neighbouring vowels occur unchanged—with hiatus—in the seam of the line:

nāgaḥ sarpe gaje śirṣe ago vṛkṣe ca parvate (6ab) and
phenile ca tasya phale ariṣṭaṃ sūtakāgrhe (16cd).

Two words are explained by one meaning only, which is not admissible in a purely homonymic lexicon:

paśavo 'pi *mṛgāḥ smṛtāḥ* (10d) and
prakāśo 'tiprasiddhe *syād* (97a)¹³).

Two hemistichs are mutilated beyond repair (15b and 96d).

5. The accurate interpretation of homonymic dictionaries is no easy task. Two circumstances may be held responsible for this situation: the ambiguity of many definitions and the paucity of commentaries. The former is chiefly due to the non-distinction of generic and specific terms and to the use of equivocal words. Thus, to quote a random example for either phenomenon, *kāca* is taught to mean *śikya* "loop" and *dṛśo ruk* "eye-disease" (12b); yet one is left in the dark about the fact that it signifies, not any eye-disease, but a particular one, namely cataract. Similarly, *veṇī* is said to stand for *keśabandha* "braid of hair", *nadivega* "current of river", and *dharāṇa* (27cd), which has the following senses¹⁴):

–*ṇaḥ* 1 A ridge of land serving the purpose of a bridge; the side of a mountain. –2 The world. –3 The sun. –4 The female breast. –5 Rice, corn. –6 The Himālaya (as king of mountains). –7 A dike, bank.

–*ṇam* 1 Supporting, sustaining, upholding . . . –2 Possessing, bringing, procuring, &c. –3 Prop, stay, support. –4 Security. –5 A measure of weight equal to ten *palas* . . .

The operative sense appears only from a look at Hemacandra's Anekārthasamgraha, where *veṇī* is recorded to denote *setu* "bridge", *pravāha* "running water", *devatāḍa* "fig-like beard-grass (Andropogon caricosus L.)", and *keśabandha* "braid of hair" (II 152d/153a). Hence it is imperative for the proper understanding of a homonymic dictionary always to keep in view the sense indications of other lexicographers¹⁵) and—in the case of Amarasiṃha, Maṅkha, and Hemacandra—the pertinent explanations of their scholiasts. In the ensuing translation of Harṣakīrti's Anekārthanāmamālā, the present writer has made a constant effort to stick to this principle.

¹³) Both entries are borrowings from the Nānārthavarga of the Amarakoṣa (III 3.20c and 218a), where there is nothing wrong with them inasmuch as they are meant to be supplements to the corresponding synonymic articles (II 5.8ab, III 2.30ab; I 3.34d). The last-mentioned entry is also met with in Maheśvara's Viśvaprakāśa (ś 20c), where it is equally untenable.

¹⁴) Cf. V. S. Apte, The practical Sanskrit-English Dictionary, rev. and enl. ed., II, Poona, 1958, p. 854.

¹⁵) This is greatly facilitated by A. Borooah's Nānārtha Samgraha, Calcutta-London, 1884 (repr. Gauhati, 1969).

Text

sūrye vedhasi vāyau kaḥ¹ kaṃ sukhe mastake jale /
 anuṣṭubhyaśasoḥ² śloko lokas³ tu bhuvane⁴ jane //1//
 utsaṅgacihnayor¹ aṅkaḥ kalaṅko 'nkāpavādayoḥ² /
 indre³ ghūke kauśikaḥ⁴ syāt prthukau⁵ cipiṭārbhakau⁶ //2//
 kaṭakaṃ kaṇṭhake saṇye¹ nitambe parvatasya ca /
 kaṇṭakam romaharṣe syāt sūcyagre² kṣudravairiṇi³ //3//
 jaivātrkaś¹ candramasi² tathā dīrghāyusi³ smṛtaḥ /
 kiṣkur haste⁴ vitastau ca paṅkaḥ⁵ kardamapāpayoḥ //4//
 // kāntāḥ⁶ //
 kham indriyam¹ kham² ākāśam³ alibāṇau śilīmukha⁴ /
 śaṅkho nidhau⁵ kambuni ca bhālaśravo'ntare 'sthani⁶ //5//
 // khāntāḥ⁷ //
 nāgaḥ¹ sarpe² gaje³ śirṣe⁴ ago vṛkṣe ca parvate⁵ /
 bhago jñāne ravau yonau samagraiśvaryavīryayoḥ //6//
 rūpaprayatnadharmecchāyaśovairāgyamuktiṣu¹ /
 āśugau vāyubāṇau ca śarārkavihagāḥ² khagāḥ³ //7//
 pataṅga¹ pakṣisūryau² ca pūgaḥ kramukavṛndayoḥ /
 sārāṅgaś³ cātaka⁴ bhṛṅge kuṇjare hariṇe⁵ 'pi ca //8//
 bhogaḥ sukhe¹ sarpakāye phaṇāyāṃ gaṇikābhṛtau /
 śakātāṅge yugaḥ prokto yugam yugme kṛtādiṣu //9//
 varāṅgam mastake yonau liṅgam¹ syāc cihnaśīsnayoḥ /
 puṃstrīnapuṃsakam liṅgam paśavo 'pi mṛgāḥ² smṛtāḥ³ //10//
 // gāntāḥ //

Inscriptio: atha Anekārthanāmamālā procyate. Deinde hi quattuor versus spurii:
 varṇau dvijāḍau śuklāḍau stulo varṇam tu cākṣare
 varṇe nāmni girau gotraṃ gotrā tu pṛthivī matā
 caityam jinaukas tadviveka śreṣṭhāvṛkṣe vane pi ca
 pravāla vallakīdamṇe vidrume navapallave 2
 bālo mūrkhō 'rbhake keśe vidvaccāpdrisurā budhāḥ
 rājā meḡhe sure devaḥ maruto pavanāmarau
 vanam jalam kānanam ca dakṣāmaṇḍāgade paṭuḥ
 saraṅgaś cāmtaketa bhṛge kuramge ca matamgaje 4
 1: 'ka. 2: anuṣṭubhyaśasoḥ. 3: lokos. 4: bhavane. — d: Ak. III 3.2b.
 2: 'utsanna°. 2: kṛpavādayo. 3: imdra. 4: kauśika. 5: prthikau. 6: cipiṭārbhaki. — ab: Ak. III
 3.4ab; d: Ak. III 3.3b.
 3: 'saumya. 2: sūkāgre. 3: vairiṇi. — b: Aj. k 18b.
 4: 'jaivātrikaś. 2: candramasti. 3: dīrghāyusi. 4: hāsta. 5: paṅka. 6: om. — c: Ak. III 3.7a;
 d: Vpr. k 41b.
 5: 'imdrayam. 2: ivam. 3: ākāśam. 4: mukho. 5: nidhe. 6: 'sthāni. 7: khāntā. — b: Ak. III 3.18b.
 6: 'nāgo. 2: sarpo. 3: gate. 4: śirṣe. 5: parvatau.
 7: 'vairājñā°. 2: vihagā. 3: khagā. — d: Ak. III 3.19d.
 8: 'patamgo. 2: sūrye. 3: sārāṅga. 4: vātaka. 5: haraṇe. — ab: Ak. III 3.20ab; c: Vpr. g 49a.
 9: 'su (in fine paginae). — d: Ak. III 3.24d.
 10: 'liṅga. 2: mṛga. 3: smṛtaḥ. — d: Ak. III 3.20c (deest smṛtāḥ).

Translation

1. ka m.: sun, Brahman, wind; ka n.: pleasure, head, water. — śloka: Anuṣṭubh, fame. — loka: world, people.
2. aṅka: flank, mark. — kalaṅka: stain, defamation. — kauśika: Indra, owl. — prthuka: flattened rice, child.
3. kaṭaka: necklace [?]¹), army, slope of mountain. — kaṇṭaka: horripilation, needle point, enemy.
4. jaivātrka: moon, long-lived. — kiṣku: cubit, span²). — paṅka: mud, sin. Words ending in ka.
5. kha: sense-organ, atmosphere. — śilīmukha: bee, arrow. — śaṅkha: a treasure³), conch, bone between forehead and ear⁴). Words ending in kha.
6. nāga: serpent, elephant, head⁵). — aga: tree, mountain. — bhaga: knowledge, sun, vulva, sovereign power, strength.
7. beauty, effort, virtue, wish, fame, passionlessness, redemption. — āśuga: wind, arrow. — khaga: arrow, sun, bird.
8. pataṅga: bird, sun. — pūga: betel-palm⁶), multitude. — sārāṅga: Cātaka⁷), bee, elephant, antelope.
9. bhoga: pleasure, snake's body, hood, prostitute's hire. — yuga m.: a part of the cart⁸); yuga n.: pair, Kṛta etc.⁹).
10. varāṅga: head, vulva. — liṅga: mark, penis, masculine, feminine, and neutral gender. — mṛga: cattle. Words ending in ga.

1) Not elsewhere recorded in this sense; as ornament, kaṭaka usually denotes a bracelet or a ring put on an elephant's tusk.

2) Two measures of length equalling about 18 and 9 inches or 45.7 and 22.9 centimetres respectively.

3) One of the nine treasures of Kubera.

4) Temporal bone.

5) In the sense of someone occupying the highest rank.

6) Areca catechu L.

7) A bird said to live on raindrops.

8) Yoke.

9) The four mundane periods.

arghaḥ pūjāvidhau mūlye 'py ogho vṛnde 'mbhasāṃ¹ raye /
 // ghāntāḥ //
 śuciḥ pavitre vahnau ca śṛṅgārāśādhayor² api //11//
 ruciḥ¹ sprhāyām kirāṇe² kācaḥ śikye³ dṛṣo ruji /
 arcā⁴ pūjāpratimayoś⁵ carcā⁶ lepe vicāraṇe //12//
 // cāntāḥ⁷ //
 ajo¹ viṣṇau vidhau chāge tathā vṛihau² trivārṣike³ /
 dviḥ⁴ vipre 'ṇdaje dante jalajam padmaśaṅkhayoh //13//
 prajā¹ tu saṁtatau loke goṣṭhe ca nivahe² vrajaḥ /
 dhvajaś cihne patākāyāṃ³ śauṇḍike⁴ mehane⁵ 'pi ca //14//
 // jāntāḥ⁶ //
 doṣajñau¹ vaidyavidvāṃsau² kṣetrajñau³ + + + + +⁴ /
 samjñā⁵ tu cetanā hastanetrādyaiś cārthasūcanā //15//
 // nāntāḥ⁶ //
 kāke nimbe 'py ariṣṭaḥ syād¹ ghole caivāpy upadrave /
 phenile² ca tasya phale ariṣṭam³ sūtakāgrhe //16//
 anṛte śailaśṛṅge ca kūṭam kapatāpāśayoh /
 sūkṣmailāyām alpakāle truṭiḥ syāt saṁśaye 'pi ca //17//
 atyutkarṣe ca saṁkhyāyām koṭiḥ syād agrabhāgake /
 jaṭā¹ lagnakace mūle¹ dakṣe 'mande 'gade² paṭuḥ //18//
 // tāntāḥ³ //

11: 'vṛṇḍabhasāṃ. 'śṛṅgārāśādhayor. — a: Vpr. gh 2a; b: Ak. III 3.27b.

12: 'ruci. 'kirāṇi. 'śikye chikkā. 'arca. 'pratimayo. 'varca. 'cāntā. — c: Vpr. c 10a, Med. c 1c.

13: 'ajau. 'vīho. 'varṣike. 'dviḥ. — c: Vpr. j 4c; d: Vpr. j 16d, Trik. 636d (v. l. śaṅkhaḥ padmayoh).

14: 'prajā. 'nivahi. 'patākāyā. 'śauṇḍike. 'vāhane. 'jāntā. — c: Vpr. j 3c (v. l. dhvajam).

15: 'doṣajñā. 'vedya. 'kṣetrakṣau. 'jēcādevajau. 'samjñā. 'jāntā.

16: 'syāt. 'phalena. 'ariṣṭe. — d: Vpr. t 48c, Trik. 643a (v. l. sūtikāgāre).

18: 'mūle lagnakace. 'made. 'tāntā. — c: Vpr. t 25a, Med. t 14a.

Subscriptionem praecedit hic index verborum spurii: varṇaśabdaḥ gotraśabdaḥ caityaśabdaḥ pravāśabdaḥ bālaśabdaḥ budhāśabdaḥ devaśabdaḥ maruśabdaḥ vanaśabdaḥ paṭuśabdaḥ sārāṅgaśabdaḥ kaśabdaḥ kaṁśabdaḥ ślokaśabdaḥ lokaśabdaḥ amkaśabdaḥ kalamkaśabdaḥ kauśikāḥ pṛthikāḥ kṛtakaḥ kaṁṭakaḥ jaivātrkaḥ viṣkuraḥ paṁkaḥ khāntaśabdaḥ saṁkhaḥ gāntaśabdaḥ nāgaḥ aṁgaḥ bhaṁgaḥ samagaḥ āsugaḥ khagāḥ patagaḥ pūgaḥ sārāṅgaḥ bhṛṅgaḥ bhogaḥ yugaḥ yugam vārāṅgam liṅga liṅgam ghānta dvau arghaughāḥ cāntaśabdaḥ śuciḥ ruciḥ kāca arcā varcā jāntaśabdaḥ ajā dviḥ jalajam prajā vrajaḥ dhvajaḥ jñāntaśabdaḥ doṣajñāḥ kṣetrajñāḥ samjñāḥ prajāntaśabdaḥ ariṣṭaḥ ariṣṭam kūṭam truṭiḥ koṭiḥ juṭāḥ paṭuḥ thānta tri nilakaṇṭhaḥ koṣṭhaḥ niṣṭhaḥ dāntau dvau kāmḍabhaḍau nāntaśabdaḥ bānaḥ gaṇaḥ varṇaḥ guṇa karaṇam kāraṇam pramāṇam śaraṇam kṣaṇam aruṇaḥ harinaḥ viṣaṇaḥ tṛṣṇā ghrṇā jṣṇu viṣṇuḥ veṇi tikṣṇaṁ maṇiḥ tāntaśabdaḥ kṣatā yaṁtā marutaḥ kṛtāntaḥ mūrṭtiḥ jātiḥ bhūti śrutiḥ kṣutiḥ kṣatiḥ kāmṭiḥ śāṁṭiḥ sitaḥ nṛtaḥ vṛtaḥ jātiḥ ratiḥ pritiḥ ketaḥ pratitiḥ sūtaḥ vyaktaḥ bhūbhṛtaḥ rṭuḥ viṁṭaḥ vikhyātaḥ sīta dhātuh amṛtaḥ avyaktaḥ thāntaśabdaḥ arthaḥ padārthaḥ tirtha gramṭiḥ prasthaḥ vīthi dāntaśabdaḥ chaṁḍaḥ modaḥ chadaḥ abdaḥ kakudaḥ maṁḍaḥ padaḥ pāda bhedaḥ madaḥ dvam dvāḥ

11. *argha*: an act of homage¹⁰), price. — *ogha*: multitude, stream of water. Words ending in gha.
śuci: pure, fire, love¹¹), Āśāḍha.
 12. *ruci*: eagerness, ray. — *kāca*: loop¹²), an eye-disease¹³). — *arcā*: homage, image. — *carcā*: unguent laid on, deliberation. Words ending in ca.
 13. *aja*: Viṣṇu, Brahman, he-goat, three-year-old rice¹⁴). — *dviḥ*: brahmin, bird, tooth. — *jalaja*: Indian lotus¹⁵), conch.
 14. *prajā*: offspring, people. — *vraja*: cowshed, multitude. — *dhvaja*: mark, flag, distiller, penis. Words ending in ja.
 15. *doṣajña*: physician, savant. — *kṣetrajña*: — *saṁjñā*: understanding, indication of meaning by hands, eyes, etc. Words ending in ña.
 16. *ariṣṭa* m.: crow, neem tree¹⁶), buttermilk¹⁷), misfortune, soap-berry tree¹⁸), its fruit; *ariṣṭa* n.: lying-in chamber.
 17. *kūṭa*: untruth, mountain peak, fraud, trap. — *truṭi*: small cardamoms, a short period¹⁹), doubt.
 18. *koṭi*: pre-eminence, a number²⁰), uppermost part. — *jaṭā*: braided hair, root. — *paṭu*: skilful, active, healthy. Words ending in ṭa.

¹⁰) The respectful reception of a guest by the offering of rice, Bermuda grass, flowers, sandal paste, and the like with or without water.

¹¹) As one of the eight to ten sentiments prevalent in a literary composition.

¹²) A string with a net fastened to the ends of a pole for holding burdens.

¹³) Cataract.

¹⁴) Cf. Pañcat. III 106.1–3.

¹⁵) Nelumbo nucifera GAERTN.

¹⁶) Melia azadirachta L.

¹⁷) As masculine unattested in this sense.

¹⁸) Sapindus trifolius L.

¹⁹) The 8,000th or 6,075,000th part of a Muhūrta, corresponding to 0.36 seconds and 0.0284... thirds respectively.

²⁰) Crore or ten millions.

mākaṁḍaḥ upaniṣadaḥ madhāntaḥ vidhuḥ madhuḥ siddhaḥ sādhuḥ vadhuḥ viddhaḥ budhaḥ baudhi śraddhā mugdhā skandha vibudhaḥ sudhā nāntaḥ vanam inah dānam ratnam jñātam citramānuḥ bhānu vahnau ārādhanaḥ pradhānam vitānam vardhanaḥ rasanā pāntaḥ kalāpaḥ kapi phāntaḥ rephe chapha bāntaḥ gaṁdharbaḥ dvijibhaḥ bhāntaḥ kumbhaḥ garbhaḥ dumdubhiḥ mātaśabdaḥ kāmāḥ plavaṅgamaḥ rāmaḥ rāmā dharmāḥ stomāḥ grāmāḥ jihme dhamā vāmā yāntaśabdaḥ kṣayaḥ āryaḥ pratayaḥ tārksyo caityaḥ samayaḥ viṣayā chapā kaksyā kāmeyā gusya dravyaḥ paryanyaḥ gauryāḥ śikharaḥ vihāra pāṭiraḥ karpūraḥ sūtraḥ tamtraḥ śukraḥ naridraḥ śrī gauri gauram.

nīlakaṇṭhaḥ śivo barhī¹ kāṣṭhōtkarṣe sthitau diśi /
niṣṭhā nāṣe² ca nirvāhe tathotkarṣe vrata 'pi ca //19//
// thāntāḥ³ //

nīre¹ 'dhame drumaskandhe kāṇḍo 'vasarabāṇayoḥ /
kṛpāṇake² bhājane ca bhāṇḍaṃ mūlavanigdhane //20//
// dāntāḥ³ //

mārgaṇo¹ yācake² bāṇe gaṇo gacchasamūhayoḥ /
varṇo dvijāḍau³ vistāre⁴ stutau⁵ varṇaṃ tu cākṣare⁶ //21//
guṇāḥ¹ sattvādayo jñeyā guṇā rūpādayas tathā /
dhanurjyāyām² guṇo jñeyāḥ³ pratyāṅgarajjutantuṣu⁴ //22//
karaṇaṃ sādhaḥkatamaṃ bavādi¹ gātram indriyam² /
pramāṇaṃ satyamaryādāsāstreyattāpramātrṣu³ //23//
śaraṇaṃ gr̥harakṣitor¹ vāruṇī² paścimā³ surā /
utsave sūkṣmakāle ca prastāve ca kṣaṇaḥ smṛtaḥ //24//
aruṇo¹ raktavarṇe² syād bhāskare sārathāv api /
hariṇo mṛge ca dhavale dyūte³ mūlye⁴ dhane paṇaḥ //25//
paśuśṛṅge¹ hastidante viṣāṇaṃ parikīrtitam² /
tr̥ṣṇā spr̥hā pipāsā ca ghr̥ṇā³ dayājugupsayoḥ //26//
jīṣṇuḥ¹ śakre 'rjune viṣṇau² jitvare 'pi ca kīrtitaḥ³ /
keśabandhe⁴ nadivege veṇī syād⁵ dharāṇe 'pi ca //27//
tikṣṇaṃ¹ tikte² viṣe lohe maṇir meḍhrāgraratnayoh³ /
// nāntāḥ //

kṣattā⁴ dvāḥsthe⁵ rathādhyakṣe kṣatriyāyām ca⁶ śūdraje //28//
yantā hastipake¹ sūte marutau² pavanāmarau /
kṛtāntau yamasiddhāntau mūrtiḥ³ kāṭhinyakāyayoḥ⁴ //29//
jātir gotre ca sāmānye bhūtir¹ bhasmani² sampadi /
raver arcis ca śāstraṃ ca vahnijvālā ca hetayaḥ³ //30//

19: ¹rhi. ²neṣṭā. ³tāmtā. — b: Ak. III 3.41b.

20: ¹nite. ²krapāṇake. ³dāmtā. — d: Vpr. d 19b.

21: ¹mārgaṇe. ²yācake. ³dvijādvau. ⁴vistāra. ⁵statau. ⁶cākṣaro. — a: Vpr. n 60b, Med. n 71d (śare pro bāṇe); cd: Ak. III 3.48ab (śuklāḍau pro vistāre).

22: ¹guṇā. ²amasyaś ca. ³jñeyāḥ. ⁴pratyamcā°.

23: ¹bavādir. ²imdrapaṃ. ³śāstrayotā°. — a: Ak. III 3.54c; cd: Ak. III 3.54ab (hetu° pro satya°).

24: ¹graharakṣator. ²vākaṇi. ³pāścimā. — a: Ak. III 3.53a, Med. n 79a; b: H. An. III 216b.

25: ¹arporuṇo. ²varṇo. ³dhute. ⁴mūlya. — c: hemistichium novem syllabarum.

26: ¹śrampge. ²kīrtitāṃ. ³ghṛṇā ca.

27: ¹jīṣṇu. ²viṣṇu. ³kīrtitā. ⁴bhaṃga. ⁵sad. — a: H. An. II 140a.

28: ¹tikṣṇa. ²tikte. ³medhāgra°. ⁴kṣatā. ⁵dvāsthe. ⁶tu. — d: Ak. III 3.63b.

29: ¹yake. ²maruto. ³mūrti. ⁴kāpayoḥ. — a: Ak. III 3.59c, Vpr. t 38a; b: Ak. III 3.59b; d: Ak. III 3.66d, Vpr. t 66b.

30: ¹bhūti. ²bhūsmāni. ³hetapaḥ. — b: Ak. III 3.69d; cd: Ak. III 3.71ab.

19. nīlakaṇṭha: Śiva, peacock. — kāṣṭhā: summit, limit, cardinal point. — niṣṭhā: destruction, perfection, extreme point, intentness.

Words ending in ṭha.

20. kāṇḍa: water, vile, tree-trunk, opportunity, arrow. — bhāṇḍa: sword [?] ²¹), vessel, merchant's basic property ²²).

Words ending in ḍa.

21. mārgaṇa: beggar, arrow. — gaṇa: religious order, multitude. — varṇa m.: brahmin etc. ²³), description [?] ²⁴), praise; varṇa n.: alphabetic character.

22. guṇa: goodness etc. ²⁵), form etc. ²⁶), bow-string, secondary part, rope, thread.

23. karaṇa: that most instrumental (in action) ²⁷), Bava etc. ²⁸), body, sense-organ. — pramāṇa: truthful, limit, textbook, measure, authority.

24. śaraṇa: house, guarding. — vāruṇī: west, alcohol. — kṣaṇa: festival, a short period ²⁹), opportunity.

25. aruṇa: red colour, sun, (his) charioteer. — hariṇa: antelope, white. — paṇa: gambling-game, price, wealth.

26. viṣāṇa: animal's horn, elephant's tusk. — tr̥ṣṇā: craving, thirst. — ghr̥ṇā: compassion, disgust.

27. jīṣṇu: Indra, Arjuna, Viṣṇu, overcoming. — veṇī: braid of hair, current of river, bridge.

28. tikṣṇa: pungent, poison, iron. — maṇi: glans penis, jewel.

Words ending in ṇa.

kṣattr: door-keeper, coachman, son of Śūdra man by Kṣatriya woman.

29. yantr: elephant-driver, charioteer. — marut: wind, a god ³⁰). — kṛtānta: Yama, established conclusion. — mūrti: hardness, body.

30. jāti: family, generic property. — bhūti: ashes, welfare. — heti: ray of sun, weapon, flame of fire.

²¹) Not elsewhere recorded in this sense.

²²) Merchandise or capital.

²³) The four castes.

²⁴) Not attested in the sense of varṇaṇḍ.

²⁵) The three qualities of prime matter in Sāṃkhya philosophy.

²⁶) The five properties of the elements in Vaiśeṣika philosophy.

²⁷) The instrument as a grammatical concept.

²⁸) The eleven lunar half-day periods.

²⁹) The 12th or 2,250th part of a Muhūrta, corresponding to 4 minutes and 1.28 seconds respectively.

³⁰) One of wind.

śrutir vede ca karṇe ca kṣitih¹ sthāne bhuvi kṣaye² /
 kāntih³ śobhābhilāṣaś ca śāntir bhadre śame⁴ 'rhati //31//
 sito baddhe¹ grahe varṇe natas² tagaranamrayoḥ /
 vṛttam³ padye caritre ca samjāte vartule dṛḍhe //32//
 rati¹ smarastriyām rāge sambhoge ca tṛtāv[†] api /
 prītir yogāntare² premṇi³ smarapatnīpramodayoḥ⁴ //33//
 grahabhede dhvaje ketu¹ cihne sūryadyutāv² api /
 yānapātre³ śīsau pota⁴ pratita⁵ khyāta⁶ hr̥ṣṭayoḥ⁶ //34//
 sūta¹ pāradasārathyor¹ vyakta¹ sphuṭamanīṣiṇoḥ /
 gr̥he² rātrau ca vasatir³ bhūbhṛc chaile ca rājani⁴ //35//
 ṛtu¹ himādau strīpuṣpe vittam² dravye² vicāraṇe /
 khyāte 'pi sītā³ vijñeyā maithilyām halapaddhatau //36//
 kaladhautam rūpyahemnor¹ dhātur bhvādaḥ rasādiṣu /
 suvarṇādaḥ² mṛdbhede 'pi kānto³ ramye dhawe 'pi ca //37//
 amṛtam yajñāśeṣe syāt pīyūṣe salile ghr̥te /
 ayācite¹ ca mokṣe cāmṛtā pathyā guḍūcy² api //38//
 avyaktaḥ ca pradhānam cāśabdaś¹ ca prakṛtir mahān /
 // tāntāḥ² //
 artho 'bhidheye dravye ca padārthe ca³ prayojane⁴ //39//

31: ¹kṣuti. ²ye. ³kānti. ⁴same. — b: H. An. II 160d (gehe pro sthāne); c: Vpr. t 62d (v. l. 'lāṣayoḥ); d: H. An. II 197d.

32: ¹buddhe. ²nataḥ. ³vṛttam. — b: H. An. II 173d; c: Ak. III 3.78c (triṣv pro ca).

33: ¹rati. ²yogārate. ³premni. ⁴yatnīpramoyayoḥ. — a: H. An. II 187c; cd: Vpr. t 56cd.

34: ¹ketuḥ. ²dhutiv. ³pāna°. ⁴yotaḥ. ⁵om.; vide indicem verborum post v. 18. ⁶khyāti°. — a: Ak. III 3.60c; c: Ak. III 3.60a; d: Vpr. t 111b (prakhyātaḥ pro pratitaḥ).

35: ¹sārathyo. ²grahe. ³vasati. ⁴bhūbhṛtaḥ śaularājayoḥ. — a: H. An. II 205c; b: Vpr. t 35d (v. l. vyaktaḥ), Med. t 54d.

36: ¹ṛtuḥ. ²dvavye. ³site.

37: ¹rūpahemne. ²svarṇādaḥ. ³kānte. — a: Ak. III 3.76c, Vpr. t 190c, H. An. IV 106a.

38: ¹apācite. ²gaḍucy. — abc: Vpr. t 71abc, Med. t 77abc.

39: ¹cāśabdaḥ. ²tāntā. ³om. ⁴prayojanam.

31. śrutī: Veda, ear. — kṣitī: dwelling, earth, ruin. — kāntī: beauty, wish. — śāntī: happiness, quietude, an Arhat.
 32. sita: bound, a planet³¹), a colour³²). — nata: Tagara³³), bowed. — vṛtta: metre, conduct, passed, circular, firm.
 33. rati: a wife of Kāma, passion, sexual pleasure, satisfaction [?] ³⁴). — prīti: a Yoga period³⁵), love, a wife of Kāma, exultation.
 34. ketu: a kind of planet³⁶), banner, mark, splendour of sun. — pota: ship, young animal. — pratita: known, glad.
 35. sūta: mercury, charioteer. — vyakta: evident, wise. — vasati: house, night. — bhūbhṛt: mountain, king.
 36. ṛtu: winter etc.³⁷), woman's period. — vitta: wealth, deliberation [?] ³⁸), known. — sītā: Janaka's daughter, track of ploughshare.
 37. kaladhauta: silver, gold. — dhātu: earth etc.³⁹), chyle etc.⁴⁰), gold etc.⁴¹), a kind of soil⁴²). — kānta: lovely, husband.
 38. amṛta: residue of sacrifice, nectar, water, clarified butter, unsolicited alms, redemption; amṛtā: myrobalan⁴³), heart-leaved moonseed⁴⁴).
 39. avyakta: universal spirit, non-sound⁴⁵), prime matter⁴⁶), great (self)⁴⁷).
 Words ending in ta.
 artha: meaning, wealth, thing⁴⁸), purpose.

³¹) Venus.

³²) White.

³³) Grape jasmine (Tabernaemontana coronaria BR.) or Indian valerian (Valeriana wallichii DC.).

³⁴) Perhaps read tṛptāv, which is unmetrical, though.

³⁵) The second of the 27 astronomical periods — of varying length — in which the joint motion in longitude of the sun and the moon comes to 13° 20'.

³⁶) The moon's descending node, which is regarded in Indian astronomy as the ninth planet.

³⁷) The six seasons, beginning with winter after the model of Ak. I 4.14sq. and Abhidhānac. 152sq.

³⁸) In this sense usually defined as vicārīta and interpreted in the scholia on Mañkh. 285 and H. An. II 193 to be a perfect past participle, as appears from the illustration vittāni tāni śāstrāṇi ("these textbooks have been subjected to deliberation").

³⁹) The five gross elements.

⁴⁰) The seven body elements.

⁴¹) Metal.

⁴²) Mineral of red colour (ruddle, minium, etc.).

⁴³) Terminalia chebula RETZ.

⁴⁴) Tinospora cordifolia MIERS.

⁴⁵) A form of brahman; see MaitrUp. VI 22.

⁴⁶) In Sāṃkhya philosophy.

⁴⁷) The great entity (mahad bhūtam) or first metamorphosis of brahman according to epic philosophy, which is described as "undeveloped" (avyakta); not the cognitive organ (buddhi) or first manifestation of prime matter according to Sāṃkhya philosophy, which is conceived as "developed" (vyakta). Cf. E. Frauwallner, Geschichte der indischen Philosophie, I, Salzburg, 1953, pp. 118, 121, 309.

⁴⁸) Properly that which corresponds to the meaning of a word.

*tirtha*⁴¹ caturvidhe samghe puṇyakṣetrāvatārayoḥ /
granthir vastrādibandhe ²rugbhede kauṭilyaparvaṇoḥ² //40//
prasthaṃ sānau mānabhede *vithi* paṅktau ca vartmani /
 // thāntāḥ //

chando ¹bhiprāyavaśayor¹ āmodo gandhaharṣayoḥ //41//
*chadaḥ*¹ parṇe garuti² syād³ abdo vatsarameghayoḥ⁴ /
⁵kakuc chreṣṭhe⁵ vṛṣaskandhe rājacihne mahipatau⁶ //42//
mando mūrke¹ śanau² rogiṇy³ alase bhāgyavarjite⁴ /
*padaṃ*⁵ sthāne vibhaktyante caraṇanyāsapādayoḥ⁶ //43//
pādo mūle caturthāmsē cāmhrau¹ paryantaparvate /
bhedo vidāraṇe dvaidha² upajāpaviśeṣayoḥ //44//
mado madye¹ ²py ahaṃkāre² dvamdvaḥ samarayugmayoḥ /
³upaniṣac chuddhadharme³ vedatattve rahasya api //45//
mākandaḥ sahaṃkāre¹ syān *mākandī* āmalakīphale /
 // dāntāḥ //

*madhu*² madye³ *madhu* kṣaudre *madhu* puṣparase ²pi ca //46//
madhuḥ caitraś ca daityaś ca *vidhuḥ* candre¹ tathācyute /
*siddhir*² ³niṣpattimuktyoḥ syāt³ *siddho* niṣpannamuktayoḥ //47//
siddho devaviśeṣe ca *sādhuh*¹ sajjanaramyayoḥ /
*vadhūḥ*² striyām putrapatnyām vidvaccāndrisurā³ *budhāḥ* //48//
bodhir bauddhasamādhau¹ cārhadharmāptau² ca pippale³ /
*kartavyārthopadeśe*⁴ tu *vidhir*⁵ ⁶daive ca⁶ vedhasi //49//
śraddhāstikye ¹bhilāṣe¹ ca *mugdhaḥ*² sundaramūḍhayoḥ /
skandhaḥ prakāṇḍe cāmse³ ca vijñānādiṣu pañcasu //50//

40: ¹tirthaś. ²rugbhe atque (inter caturvidhe et samghe) vaide kauṭilye parvvaṇe. — b: H. An. II 213b; cd: H. An. II 212ab.

41: ¹vaśayoḥr. — a: H. An. II 215a (v. l. prasthaḥ); d: Vpr. d 17d, Trik. 755d, H. An. III 319b, Med. d 21d.

42: ¹chamdaḥ. ²garutiṃ. ³ex conj.; littera non clara. ⁴meghayo. ⁵kakudaḥ śreṣṭhe. ⁶patiḥ.

43: ¹mūrṣa. ²sanau. ³rogiṇy. ⁴varjitaṃ. ⁵pada. ⁶carāṇe nyāse ca pādapaḥ. — ab: H. An. II 229ab (mūḍhe pro mūrke); c: H. An. II 225c.

44: ¹cāhnau. ²dvaidhe. — cd: H. An. II 227cd.

45: ¹madhe. ²ahaṃkāro. ³upaniṣadaḥ śuddhaḥ.

46: ¹sahakā. ²madhur. ³madhye. — ab: Vpr. d 27cd, H. An. III 329cd (v. l. syāt sahaṃkāre); cd: cf. Śāśv. 3ab, Mahākṣ. I 6ab.

47: ¹camdro. ²siddhi. ³niṣpattimuktasya.

48: ¹sādhū. ²vadhū. ³viddharcāmdriḥ.

49: ¹vaudhiḥ. ²corhadvarmāptau. ³pippale. ⁴vartavyāḥ. ⁵vidhi. ⁶vairdhodha. — ab: H. An. II 240ab.

50: ¹bhilāṣe. ²magdhaḥ. ³cāmse. — a: H. An. II 248a; b: Vpr. dh 10d; cd: H. An. II 249ab (kāye ¹mse pro cāmse ca).

40. *tirtha*: fourfold community⁴⁹), sacred place, way down into river. — *granthi*: knot in garment etc., a kind of disease⁵⁰), crookedness, joint (of cane).

41. *prastha*: tableland, a kind of measure⁵¹). — *vithi*: row, road.

Words ending in tha.

chanda: aim, will. — *āmoda*: scent, joy.

42. *chada*: leaf, wing. — *abda*: year, cloud. — *kakud*: best, bull's shoulder⁵²), royal emblem, king [?] ⁵³).

43. *manda*: foolish, Saturn, ill, lazy, unfortunate. — *pada*: site, inflected word⁵⁴), footstep, foot.

44. *pāda*: root (of tree), fourth part, foot, adjacent hill. — *bhedā*: opening (of flower), splitting in two, winning over⁵⁵), species.

45. *mada*: alcohol, pride. — *dvaṃdva*: conflict, pair⁵⁶). — *upaniṣad*: pure doctrine, Vedic truth, esotericism.

46. *mākanda*: mango tree⁵⁷); *mākandī*: fruit of emblic myrobalan⁵⁸).

Words ending in da.

madhu n.: alcohol, honey, flower-juice;

47. *madhu* m.: Caitra, a demon⁵⁹). — *vidhu*: moon, Viṣṇu. — *siddhi*: completion, redemption. — *siddha*: completed, redeemed,

48. a kind of god. — *sādhū*: good man, pleasant. — *vadhū*: woman, son's wife. — *budha*: wise, Mercury, god⁶⁰).

49. *bodhi*: Buddhist's concentration⁶¹), attainment of Arhatship, peepul⁶²). — *vidhi*: instruction in duties at and purpose of (Vedic rite)⁶³), destiny, Brahman.

50. *śraddhā*: faith, wish. — *mugdha*: beautiful, foolish. — *skandha*: tree-trunk, shoulder, the five (agglomerations) consciousness etc.⁶⁴),

⁴⁹) The Jain church as defined by the Śvetāmbaras (comprising monks, nuns, lay brothers, and lay sisters). Note the masculine gender of *tirtha* in this context!

⁵⁰) Node.

⁵¹) As a unit of weight: 1.605 pounds avoirdupois or 1.950 pounds troy, that is, 0.728 kilogramme; as a measure of capacity: 4.5 or 10.5 cubic inches, that is, 73.742 or 172.064 cubic centimetres.

⁵²) Characterized by a hump, for which the word is used more specifically.

⁵³) Not elsewhere attested in this sense.

⁵⁴) Properly that which has an inflexional ending.

⁵⁵) By whispering into the ear, that is, by insinuation.

⁵⁶) Article out of place.

⁵⁷) *Mangifera indica* L.

⁵⁸) *Emblica officinalis* GAERTN.

⁵⁹) Cf. Śīś. XIV 68.

⁶⁰) This meaning is taught in Maṅkh. 415d and also mentioned in the scholium on H. An. II 239c (with reference to Ragh. I 47).

⁶¹) The eighth step in the noble eightfold path.

⁶²) *Ficus religiosa* L.

⁶³) Cf. Madhus. p. 14.15–22.

⁶⁴) In Buddhism.

samūhe¹ sanyabhāge² ca buddha³ saumyavipaścitoḥ /
 sudhā cūrṇeṣṭikālepe snuhyām⁴ cāpy amṛte 'pi ca //51//
 // dhāntāḥ⁵ //

vanam jale kānane syād¹ bhuvanam viṣṭape² jale /
 inah svāmini sūrye ca jino 'rhadbuddhaviṣṇuṣu³ //52//
 ghano¹ meghe dṛḍhe² sāndre vādyabhede ca mudgare /
 dānam gajamade tyāge dhāma tejasi mandire³ //53//
 jātiśreṣṭhe maṇau ratnam rājā candre mahīpatau /
 vedo¹ jñānam² tapo brahma brahmā vipre ca vedhasi //54//
 citrabhānu¹ sūryavahnī² bhānu³ sūryamayūkhayoh⁴ /
 śikhī⁵ vahnau mayūre ca patrināu⁶ śarapakṣinau⁷ //55//
 ārādhanaṁ sādhanē¹ syāt sevāyām toṣaṇe² 'pi ca /
 pradhānam prakṛtau śreṣṭhe vitānam kadake³ kratau //56//
 lālāma tilake ramye pradhāne¹ śīrṣadāmani /
 vardhanaṁ chedane² vṛddhau³ rasanā kāñcijihvayoh⁴ //57//
 // nāntāḥ //

kalāpo barhatūṇīrasamūharasanāsu¹ ca /
 hare viṣṇau ca vahnau ca vṛṣākapi² iti smṛtaḥ //58//

// pāntau² //

repho varṇe¹ kutsite syāc chaphaḥ kande kṣure 'pi ca /

// phāntau² //

gandharbo 'śve gāyane³ ca dvijihbau sarpadurjanau⁴ //59//

// bāntau⁵ //

pullinge¹ dundubhir bheryām akṣabindau² striyām punaḥ /
 kumbho³ ghaṭe hastimūrdhni⁴ garbho bhrūṇe tathodare //60//

// bhāntāḥ⁵ //

kāmaḥ¹ smare 'bhilāṣe² ca kapau bheke plavaṅgamaḥ /
 mārge vede ca nigamo rāmaḥ śyāme³ manorame //61//
 dharmāḥ punye svabhāve ca stomo¹ yajñasamūhayoh² /
 grāmo nivāse² vṛnde 'pi jihmas³ tu kuṭile 'lase //62//

51: ¹stamūhe. ²savdhi°. ³vavudhaḥ. ⁴snuhmām. ⁵dhāntā.

52: ¹syāt. ²viṣṭipe. ³rhatvudha°. — b: Trik. 803a (toye pro jale); d: H. An. II 262b.

53: ¹ghane. ²vṛḍhe. ³maṇdarau. — c: Vpr. n 6a, Trik. 795c, Med. n 10a.

54: ¹vedā. ²jñāna.

55: ¹bhānu. ²varghau. ³bhānu. ⁴mayūṣayoh. ⁵śikhā. ⁶patrī ca. ⁷pākṣinau. — d: Ak. III 3.106b, Śāśv. 223d.

56: ¹syādhane. ²toṣiṇe. ³kaṭuka. — ab: Ak. III 3.125cd (v. l. syād avāptau); d: H. An. III 406a (yajñe pro kratau).

57: ¹pradhānam. ²chedanam. ³vṛddhyau. — c: Vpr. n 77a, H. An. III 403a; d: Vpr. n 30b.

58: ¹stamūhe rasanāsu. ²pāntā.

59: ¹varṇo. ²phāntā. ³gāpane. ⁴durjjano. ⁵vāntā.

60: ¹pullinge. ²vṛṇḍau. ³kumbhe. ⁴mūddhni. ⁵bhāntā.

61: ¹kāma. ²bhilākhe. ³syāme. — a: Vpr. m 9a.

62: ¹staumo. ²nivāso. ³jihmes. — d: Ak. III 3.141d.

51. troop, part of army. — buddha: Mercury⁶⁵), learned. — sudhā: coat of lime for brick (walls), oleander-leaved spurge⁶⁶), nectar.

Words ending in dha.

52. vana: water, forest. — bhuvana: world, water. — ina: lord, sun. — jina: Arhat, Buddha, Viṣṇu.

53. ghana: cloud, firm, dense, a kind of musical instrument⁶⁷), hammer. — dāna: elephant's rut-juice, gift. — dhāman: splendour, house.

54. ratna: best of kind, jewel. — rājan: moon, king. — brahman n.: Veda, sacred knowledge, religious austerity; brahman m.: brahmin, Brahman.

55. citrabhānu: sun, fire. — bhānu: sun, ray. — śikhin: fire, peacock. — patrin: arrow, bird.

56. ārādhana: carrying out, worship, gratifying. — pradhāna: prime matter⁶⁸), best. — vitāna: canopy, sacrifice.

57. lālāman: mark on the forehead, pleasant, principal, garland for the head [?] ⁶⁹). — vardhana: cutting, increase. — rasanā: girdle⁷⁰), tongue.

Words ending in na.

58. kalāpa: peacock's tail, quiver⁷¹), aggregate, girdle⁷²). — vṛṣākapi: Śiva, Viṣṇu, fire.

Words ending in pa.

59. repha: a letter⁷³), vile. — śapha: root, hoof.

Words ending in pha.

gandharba: horse, singer. — dvijihba: snake, bad man.

Words ending in ba.

60. dundubhi m.: kettle-drum; dundubhi f.: (certain number of) spots on dice⁷⁴). — kumbha: jug, elephant's forehead⁷⁵). — garbha: embryo, womb.

Words ending in bha.

61. kāma: god of love, wish. — plavaṅgama: monkey, frog. — nigama: road, Veda. — rāma: dark-coloured, captivating.

62. dharma: virtue, own manner. — stoma: sacrifice, multitude. — grāma: dwelling-place, multitude. — jihma: crooked, lazy.

⁶⁵) This meaning is also taught in Vpr. dh 6cd and Trik. 771d.

⁶⁶) Euphorbia neriiifolia L.

⁶⁷) One of percussion (cymbal, bell, gong, etc.).

⁶⁸) In Sāṃkhya philosophy.

⁶⁹) Not elsewhere attested in this sense.

⁷⁰) = rasanā.

⁷¹) For arrows.

⁷²) rasanā in the sense of rasanā; see note 70.

⁷³) ra.

⁷⁴) 2 × 3.

⁷⁵) More properly the two prominences on its upper part, which swell in the rutting season.

lalāma¹ pucchapuṇḍrāśvabhūṣāpradhānaketuṣu² /
 kṣamā³ prthivyā⁴ titikṣāyā⁵ vāmo vakre manorame //63//
 // mātā⁶ //
 kṣayo grhe vināśe ca bhrātrvyau¹ bhrātrjadviṣau /
 aṛya² svāmini vaiśye³ ca⁴ manyuḥ krodhe kratāv⁵ api //64//
 pratyayo jñānaviśvāsaḥetusanādikeṣv¹ api /
 dhiṣṇyam² grhe ca nakṣatre tārkyau³ garuḍavājinau⁴ //65//
 caityam¹ jinukastadbimbasreṣṭhavrṣkṣavaneṣu¹ ca /
 samaya² kālasiddhāntasamketeṣu budhaiḥ³ smṛtaḥ //66//
 viṣayā¹ indriyārtheṣu deśe tgrāsre² ca gocare /
 chāyā³ ravistrī śobhā² ca pratibimbam anātapaḥ //67//
 kakṣyā prakoṣṭhe harmyādeḥ¹ kāñcyā² madhyebhabandhane /
 rahasyopasthaya³ guhyam⁴ praṇaya⁵ snehayācñayoḥ⁴ //68//
 dravyam¹ guṇāśraye² vitte parjanya³ śakrameghayoḥ /
 vṛṣākapāyī³ śrīgauryoḥ³ kalyau⁴ sajjanirāmayau⁵ //69//
 // yāntā⁶ //
 payodhara¹ kuce meghe¹ dvāpara² saṁśaye yuge /
 pāra³ parataṭe prānte bhūri³ bahusuvarṇayoḥ⁴ //70//
 karo hastāṁśubaliṣu¹ karīra² kalase tarau /
 ambara³ vyoma vastraṁ ca kṣīra⁴ dugdhe² jale 'pi ca //71//
 puṣkara¹ hastiśuṇḍāgre¹ padme² khaḍgaphale³ jale /
 vādyabhāṇḍamukhe⁴ vyomni tirthauśadhiviśeṣayoḥ⁵ //72//
 sūrye candre yame viṣṇau vāsave dardure haye /
 mṛgendre vānare vāyau daśasv¹ api hari¹ smṛtaḥ //73//
 sāra² śreṣṭhe bale vitte svarṇe dravye ca rā¹ smṛtaḥ² /
 pratijñāyā³ ca saṁgrāme saṁgara⁴ parikīrtitaḥ //74//

63: ¹lalāma. ²pumdrāca°. ³dhamā. ⁴prthivyā. ⁵māntā. — ab: Ak. III 3.143cd (v. l. °prādhānya°); c: Med. m 4c (bhūmau pro prthivyā).

64: ¹bhrātrvyai. ²āryaḥ. ³vaiśe. ⁴va. ⁵kralāv. — b: Ak. III 3.146b; c: Vpr. y 17a; d: Vpr. y 11c (v. l. kratau dānye).

65: ¹hetvāsthatādikeṣv. ²dhiṣṇam. ³tārkyo. ⁴vājinom.

66: ¹tidvimva°. ²samapaḥ. ³vudhai. — a: H. An. II 350a.

67: ¹viṣayāḥ. ²sobhā. — d: Ak. III 3.157d.

68: ¹harmāde. ²kāñcyā. ³sthayo. ⁴yāvuyoḥ. — ab: Ak. III 3.158ab; c: Ak. III 3.154a; d: H. An. III 483b (prema° pro sneha°).

69: ¹guṇāśrayo. ²paryanyaḥ. ³śrīr gauryau. ⁴kalpaḥ. ⁵narāmayoḥ. ⁶yāntā. — c: Ak. III 3.156a, Vpr. y 122c; d: Ak. III 3.159d.

70: ¹meghe kucāu. ²dvāpara. ³bhūriḥ. ⁴surṇayoḥ. — a: H. An. IV 270a; b: Vpr. r 158b, H. An. III 558d (v. l. dvāparam), Med. r 168d; c: Vpr. r 16c = Med. r 56a (v. l. pāram); d: Vpr. r 79d (v. l. bhūri prājya°).

71: ¹hastāngu°. ²dugdha. — c: H. An. III 510d (v. l. °vastrayoḥ); d: Med. r 16a (deest 'pi ca).

72: ¹hastā°. ²padma. ³neṣkaḍaphale. ⁴khaṇḍa°. ⁵tirthaiśadha°. — d: Ak. III 3.186d.

73: ¹hari.

74: ¹rā. ²smṛtāḥ. ³pratijñāyā. ⁴saṁgara.

63. *lalāma*: tail, mark on forehead, horse, ornament, principal, flag. — *kṣamā*: earth, patience. — *vāma*: adverse, captivating.

Words ending in ma.

64. *kṣaya*: house, destruction. — *bhrātrvyā*: brother's son, enemy. — *arya*: lord, Vaiśya. — *manyu*: anger, sacrifice.

65. *pratyaya*: knowledge, confidence, cause, *san* etc.⁷⁶). — *dhiṣṇya*: house, lunar mansion. — *tārkyā*: Garuḍa, horse.

66. *caitya*: a Jina's house⁷⁷), his image, best tree⁷⁸), forest [?] ⁷⁹). — *samaya*: time, established conclusion, agreement.

67. *viṣaya*: the (five) objects of sense⁸⁰), region, village [?] ⁸¹), range. — *chāyā*: Sun's wife, beauty, mirror image, shade.

68. *kakṣyā*: gate-room of palace etc., girdle, elephant's middle rope. — *guhya*: secret, private parts. — *praṇaya*: affection, request.

69. *dravya*: substance⁸²), wealth. — *parjanya*: Indra, cloud. — *vṛṣākapāyī*: Lakṣmī, Pārvatī. — *kalya*: ready, healthy.

Words ending in ya.

70. *payodhara*: breast, cloud. — *dvāpara*: doubt, a Yuga⁸³). — *pāra*: opposite waterside, border. — *bhūri*: much, gold.

71. *kara*: hand, ray, tax. — *karīra*: jug, a tree⁸⁴). — *ambara*: atmosphere, garment. — *kṣīra*: milk, water.

72. *puṣkara*: tip of elephant's trunk, Indian lotus⁸⁵), sword-blade, water, top of a musical instrument⁸⁶), atmosphere, a sacred place⁸⁷), a kind of medicinal herb⁸⁸).

73. *hari*: sun, moon, Yama, Viṣṇu, Indra, frog, horse, lion, monkey, Vāyu.

74. *sāra*: best, strength, wealth. — *rai*: gold, wealth. — *saṁgara*: agreement, battle.

⁷⁶) Suffix, *san* being the desiderative suffix *-sa*; the same definition also in Vpr. y 69c.

⁷⁷) Buddhist or Jain sanctuary.

⁷⁸) For Buddhists the peepul or sacred fig-tree (*Ficus religiosa* L.); for Jainas rather the Aśoka tree (*Saraca indica* L.), as appears from the scholium on H. An. II 350b.

⁷⁹) Not elsewhere attested in this sense.

⁸⁰) Corresponding to the five organs of sense.

⁸¹) Perhaps read *grāme*, which meaning is not otherwise attested, though; Vpr. y 63 has *janapada* "province" here, similarly H. An. III 497sq. and Med. y 106.

⁸²) Literally seat of qualities.

⁸³) The third, so called because it lasted 2000 years plus 2 × 200 years for each twilight.

⁸⁴) Caper (*Capparis aphylla* ROTH).

⁸⁵) *Nelumbo nucifera* GAERTN.

⁸⁶) Pushkar near Ajmer.

⁸⁷) Drumhead.

⁸⁸) *Costus* (*Saussurea lappa* CLARKE).

madhye chidre¹ viśeṣe ca vyavadhāne bahiryuji² /
 antariye nivasane³ ṣaṭsu⁴ tv artheṣu cāntaram⁵ // 75 //
 śikharam śailavṛkṣāgre¹ kakṣāpūlakakoṭiṣu /
 pakvadādimabijābhamānikyaśakale² 'pi ca // 76 //
 vihāro deśagamane kṛdāyām jinasadmani¹ /
²pāṭiraś candane² vaṅge karpūre³ 'guruṇi smṛtaḥ⁴ // 77 //
 dhātṛi tu syād upamātā kṣitir āmalakītaruḥ¹ /
 ālekhyāścaryayoś citraṃ kṣetraṃ patnīśarīrayoḥ² // 78 //
 yogyabhājanayoḥ¹ pātraṃ pattraṃ vāhanavājayoḥ /
 mitraṃ sakḥā ravir mitraḥ kalatraṃ śronibhāryayoḥ // 79 //
 karpūrasvarṇayoś¹ candraḥ sūtraṃ tantuvyavasthayoḥ /
 tantraṃ svarāṣṭracintāyām² siddhānte ca paricchade³ // 80 //
 sattraṃ¹ ācchādane yajñe sadādāne dhane 'pi ca /
 śukraṃ retasi śukras tu jyeṣṭhabhārgavavahniṣu² // 81 //
 narendro viśavaidye 'pi narendraḥ¹ pārthive² 'pi ca /
 śrīr veśaracanā³ śobhā lakṣmīḥ⁴ śrīviṣṇupatny⁵ api // 82 //
 // rāntāḥ⁶ //
 mastike mukṛte¹ maulir² ājau³ turyayuge kalih /
 śilam svabhāve sadvṛtte⁴ balam saine⁵ parākrame // 83 //
 kṛtāntānehasoḥ kālo baliḥ¹ karopahārayoḥ /
 vyālo duṣṭagaje sarpe² śūlam roge tathāyudhe // 84 //
 pravālo¹ vallakīdaṇḍe vidrume navapallave /
 bālo mūrkhē² 'rbhake keśe³ kīlālam rudhire⁴ jale // 85 //

75: ¹chide. ²varhir°. ³nivāsane. ⁴śadbha. ⁵cāmtare.

76: ¹vṛkṣāgram. ²māṇīśakale. — Vpr. r 104/105 = Trik. 928/929 (v. l. °vṛkṣāgra°);
 cd: H. An. III 604cd, Med. r 226cd (v. l. °śakalāgrayoḥ).

77: ¹śadmani. ²pāṭiram svarṇdane. ³karpūrai. ⁴smṛtaṃ.

78: ¹taruṃ. ²patnī° om. — ab: cf. Ak. III 3.176cd; c: Ak. III 3.178c; d: Ak. III 3.180b.

79: ¹bhāgejayoḥ. — ab: Ak. III 3.179ab (°pakṣayoḥ pro °vājayoḥ); d: Ak. III 3.178d, Vpr. r 210b, Med. r 130d.

80: ¹svaṇṇayoḥ. ²svarāvda°. ³paricchadaḥ. — b: Vpr. r 40b, Med. r 98d; c: Abhidhānac. 715a (v. l. °cintā syād).

81: ¹sūtrām. ²jyeṣṭhe mārgē ca vahnīṣu. — ab: Ak. III 3.181ab (vane pro dhane), Vpr. r 39cd (ca kaitave pro dhane 'pi ca).

82: ¹narendro. ²pāyive. ³ravane. ⁴lakṣmī. ⁵paty. ⁶rāmtā. — c: Vpr. r 2a = Med. r 1c (v. l. veśa°).

83: ¹mukṛte. ²mauler. ³ārye. ⁴saddhate. ⁵sainyam. — c: Ak. III 3.201a, Vpr. l 24c, Med. l 53a.

84: ¹vali. ²sarppo. — a: Ak. III 3.194a; b: cf. Ak. III 3.195a; c: H. An. II 498a, Med. l 48c.

85: ¹pravāli. ²mūrkhō. ³śe ca. ⁴rudharam. — ab: Vpr. l 105cd; b: Trik. 953d; d: Abhidhānar. V 44b, Vpr. l 109d.

75. *antara*: inside, opening, difference, interval, related to the outside, undergarment.
 76. *śikhara*: mountain- and tree-top, armpit, horripilation, pointed end, piece of ruby resembling ripe pomegranate seed.
 77. *vihāra*: moving about the country, pastime, a Jina's seat⁸⁹). — *pāṭira*: sandal⁹⁰), tin, camphor [?], aloe [?]⁹¹).
 78. *dhātṛi*: foster-mother, earth, emblic myrobalan⁹²). — *citra*: picture, wonder. — *kṣetra*: wife, body.
 79. *pātra*: qualified person, jug. — *pattra*: vehicle, wing. — *mitra* n.: friend; *mitra* m. sun. — *kalatra*: hip, wife.
 80. *candra*: camphor⁹³), gold. — *sūtra*: thread, rule. — *tantra*: care for own kingdom, doctrine⁹⁴), retinue.
 81. *sattra*: clothes, a sacrifice⁹⁵), liberality, wealth⁹⁶). — *śukra* n.: semen; *śukra* m.: Jyaiṣṭha, Venus, fire.
 82. *narendra*: dispenser of antidotes, king. — *śrī*: article of finery, beauty, good fortune, Śrī-Viṣṇu's wife⁹⁷).
 Words ending in ra.
 83. *mauli*: head, crown. — *kali*: war, fourth Yuga. — *śīla*: own manner, good conduct. — *bala*: army, strength.
 84. *kāla*: Yama, time. — *bali*: tax, offering. — *vyāla*: vicious elephant, snake. — *śūla*: a disease⁹⁸), a weapon⁹⁹).
 85. *pravāla*: neck of lute, coral, young shoot. — *bāla*: fool, child, hair¹⁰⁰). — *kīlāla*: blood, water.

⁸⁹) Buddhist or Jain sanctuary. ⁹⁰) Santalum album L.

⁹¹) Camphora officinarum BAUH. and Aquilaria agallocha ROXB.; not elsewhere attested in these two senses.

⁹²) Emblica officinalis GAERTN.

⁹⁴) Or textbook.

⁹³) Camphora officinarum BAUH.

⁹⁵) Great Soma sacrifice.

⁹⁶) This meaning is also taught in Mañkh. 702d and mentioned in the scholium on H. An. II 454bc.

⁹⁷) Lakṣmī. — Perhaps read *śrīr viṣṇupatny api* (with repetition of head-word).

⁹⁸) Sharp pain, especially colic.

⁹⁹) Any pointed instrument (dart, lance, pike, spear, etc.).

¹⁰⁰) = *vāla*.

kamalaṃ jale ca padme ca kuraṅge¹ *kamalaḥ*² punaḥ /
jālaṃ samūha ānāye gavākṣe³ korake 'pi ca //86//
 abdhyaṃbuvrddhau¹ *velā* syāt kalamaryādayor² api /
 āli sakhyāṃ³ ca pañktau⁴ ca *pīlu*⁵ vṛkṣe⁶ ca hastini //87//
 // lāntāḥ⁷ //

dhruvas ¹tv auttānapādiḥ¹ syāc² chāśvate³ niścite⁴ *dhruvam* /
 sva ātmani⁵ tathātmīye jñātau⁶ *svaṃ* ca dhane 'pi ca //88//
śivaṃ bhadraṃ *śivaḥ* śambhuḥ¹ *śivā* gaurī śrgāly api /
 nīvi strikatikāgranthau² vaṇinmūladhane³ 'pi ca //89//
 rājñi meghe sure devo¹ *navo* navye stutāv api /
bhavaḥ śive ca saṃsāre bhūtisattāptijanmasu² //90//
sattvaṃ dravye guṇe citte¹ vyavasāyasvabhāvayoh /
 piśācādāv² ātmabhāve bale prāṇeṣu jantuṣu //91//
bhāvaḥ svabhāvābhīprāyasattāśṛṅgārāceṣṭite¹ /
 dāvo² vane vanāgnau ca *prasavo* janmapuṣpayoh //92//
 pṛthvī bhūmau pṛthau¹ hingupattrikākṛṣṇajīrayoh² /
 // vāntāḥ³ //

*kośaḥ*⁴ khaḍgapidhāne⁵ syāt padmagarbhe dhanaukasi //93//
 khagāṇḍe śapathe divye *kośaḥ*¹ syād yonīśimbayoh² /
 viṭ tu³ vaiśyo manuṣyaś ca *rāśir*⁴ meṣādipuñjayoh //94//
 kīnāśaḥ kṛpāne kāle rākṣase karṣake¹ 'pi ca /
 vaṃśo² 'nvaye³ maskare ca gātrapṛṣṭhe⁴ kadambake //95//
 īśaḥ¹ svāmini rudre ca *vaśā* nārī ca hastinī² /
 āśā³ kakubhi⁴ vāñchāyāṃ⁵ *spaśas* + + + + +⁶ //96//
 prakāśo 'tiprasiddhe¹ syād² *daśā* vartivyavasthayoh /
 // śāntāḥ³ //

*śeṣo*⁴ 'nante 'vaśiṣṭhe⁵ ca *śeṣā* nirmālyavastuṣu //97//

86: ¹turanga. ²kamale. ³garvakṣe. — a: *hemistichium novem syllabarum*; cd: cf. Ak. III 3.200cd.

87: ¹avdhāmvuvṛkṣau. ²maryādayār. ³samkhyam. ⁴paktau. ⁵pīlu. ⁶vṛkṣam. ⁷lāntā. — ab: cf. Ak. III 3.198cd; c: cf. Vpr. 147c.

88: ¹tutāna°. ²syāt. ³śāśvate. ⁴niścate. ⁵ānmi. ⁶jñātam.

89: ¹sambhu. ²striśādikā°. ³vaṇinmulam°. — ab: Śāśv. 1ab = Mahākṣ. I 2ab (śivābhayā pro śrgāly api).

90: ¹devi. ²dyutyattāvapi°. — a: Trik. 970a (v. l. meghe rājñi); b: H. An. II 517a (deest api); d: cf. H. An. II 521b.

91: ¹vitte. ²piśācād. — H. An. II 528.

92: ¹prāyāsrjā°. ²dāvā. — a: cf. Vpr. v 14a.

93: ¹pṛthau. ²pavitṛākṛṣṇajīrayoh. ³vāntā. ⁴kośam. ⁵śaḍgabbhidhāne. — ab: Vpr. v 27ab.

94: ¹kośā. ²yābhisamvayoh. ³om.; ex conj. ⁴rāśir. — b: cf. H. An. II 534b; d: Vpr. § 14d, H. An. II 539d, Med. § 12d.

95: ¹karṣako. ²veśo. ³nvayo. ⁴viṣṭhe.

96: ¹īśa. ²hastini. ³āśā. ⁴kakumbhi. ⁵vāñchāyāṃ. ⁶turkerabhāvayoh. — a: H. An. II 531a.

97: ¹siddha. ²syāt. ³śāntā. ⁴śeṣe. ⁵vāśiṣṭhe. — a: Ak. III 3.218a ('pi pro syād), Vpr. § 20c.

86. *kamala* n.: water, Indian lotus¹⁰¹); *kamala* m.: an antelope. — *jāla*: multitude, net, window, bud.

87. *velā*: rise of ocean's water¹⁰²), time of day, limit. — *ālī*: woman-friend, row. — *pīlu*: a tree¹⁰³), elephant.

Words ending in la.

88. *dhruva* m.: polar star; *dhruva* n.: permanent, certain. — *sva* m.: self, own, kinsman; *sva* n.: wealth.

89. *śiva* n.: welfare; *śiva* m.: Śiva; *śivā*: Pārvatī, she-jackal. — *nīvi*: cloth tied round woman's hip, merchant's basic property¹⁰⁴).

90. *deva*: king, cloud, god. — *nava*: new, praise. — *bhava*: Śiva, transmigration, welfare, state of being, acquisition, birth.

91. *sattva*: substance, a quality¹⁰⁵), mind, resoluteness, own manner, Piśāca etc.¹⁰⁶), existence, strength, the vital forces¹⁰⁷), the creatures.

92. *bhāva*: own manner, intention, state of being, love, gesture. — *dāva*: forest, forest fire. — *prasava*: birth, flower.

93. *pṛthvī*: earth, Indian nightshade [?]¹⁰⁸), Dikamali¹⁰⁹), fennel-flower¹¹⁰).

Words ending in va.

kośa: sword-case, lotus-cup, treasure-house,

94. bird's egg, vow, an ordeal¹¹¹), vulva, legume. — *viś*: Vaiśya, human being. — *rāśi*: Aries etc.¹¹²), heap.

95. *kīnāśa*: poor, Yama, Rākṣasa, ploughing. — *vaṃśa*: race, bamboo cane, back of body¹¹³), multitude.

96. *īśa*: lord, Rudra. — *vaśā*: woman, cow-elephant. — *āśā*: cardinal point, wish. — *spaśa*:¹¹⁴).

97. *prakāśa*: very well known. — *daśā*: fringe, state.

Words ending in śa.

śeṣa: Śeṣa, left over; *śeṣāḥ*: things unused (at sacrifice).

¹⁰¹) Nelumbo nucifera GAERTN.

¹⁰²) Inflow of tide.

¹⁰³) Tooth-brush tree (Salvadora persica L.).

¹⁰⁴) Merchandise or capital.

¹⁰⁵) Goodness, the highest of the three qualities of prime matter according to Sāṃkhya philosophy.

¹⁰⁶) Demon.

¹⁰⁷) Senses etc.

¹⁰⁸) Solanum indicum L.; uncertain identification based on Med. v 19c, which has

mahatī for *pṛthu*.

¹⁰⁹) Gardenia gummifera L. f.

¹¹⁰) Nigella sativa L.

¹¹¹) Sacred draught; for details see P. V. Kane, History of Dharmasāstra, III, Poona, 1946, p. 373sq.

¹¹²) Zodiacal sign.

¹¹³) Spine.

¹¹⁴) Entry mutilated; the word is usually taught to mean "spy" and "battle".

koṣas tu *koṣavaj*¹ *jñeyo*² *viṣaṃ* *hālāhale* *jale* /
akṣo *rathasyāvayave* *pāśake*³ *ca* *vibhītake* //98//
sauvarcale *hrīke* *ca*¹ *hemno* *'kṣe* *rākṣase* *'pi* *ca* /
kakṣā *sāmye* *ca* *dormūle* *'dhovāsaḥpaścimāñcale*² //99//
*tr̥ṇe*¹ *vane* *hastirajjau* *kakṣo*² *dvāraprakṣṭhake* /
pakṣaḥ *sahāye*³ *māsārdhe* *varge*⁴ *dehasya* *pārśvake* //100//
lakṣaṃ *vyāje* *ca* *vedhye* *ca* *rakṣā* *rakṣaṇabhasmanoh*¹ /
 // *śāntāḥ*² //

haṃsaḥ *sitacchade* *sūrye* *jīve* *ca* *paramātmāni* //101//
vasu *tv* *agnau* *devabhede*¹ *vasu* *ratne* *dhane* *'pi* *ca* /
dvāv *uttamaṣāvataṃsau*² *ca* *karnapūre*³ *ca* *śekhare*⁴ //102//
prasū *mātā* *ca* *vaḍabā* *dāso*¹ *dhīvarabhṛtyayoḥ* /
*rasaḥ*² *sūte* *viṣe* *vīrye*³ *vole* *rāge* *jale*⁴ *'pi* *ca* //103//
*śṛṅgārāḍau*¹ *dehadhātau* *madhurāḍau* *drave* *guṇe* /
vibhāvasū *sūryavahni*² *vyāso* *muni* *prapañcayoḥ* //104//
*ojo*¹ *bale*² *tejasi* *ca* *cchandaḥ* *padyecchayoḥ*³ *śrutau* /
tapāḥ *kṛcchre*⁴ *ca* *dharme* *ca* *mahas* *tejasi* *cotsave* //105//
āgo *'parādhe* *pāpe*¹ *ca* *vayo*² *bālyādipakṣiṇoḥ*³ /
tamo *rāhau* *guṇe* *pāpe* *dhvānte* *taro* *jave* *bale* //106//
śreyo *bhadre* *ca* *dharme* *ca*¹ *praśaste* *'pi*² *prakīrtitam* /
raho *guhye* *rate* *tattve* *varco*³ *gūthe* *ca* *tejasi* //107//
*rajaḥ*¹ *striṇuṣpareṇvoṣ* *ca* *payāḥ* *kṣīraṃ* *payo* *'mbu* *ca* /
*viḥāyaḥ*² *pakṣinabhasoḥ*³ *sumanā* *devapuṣpayoḥ* //108//
 // *sāntāḥ*⁴ //

barhaḥ *parṇe* *kalāpe* *ca* *parivāre* *patadgrahe*¹ /
mahas *tejasy* *utsave* *ca* *snehas* *taile* *ca* *premaṇi*² //109//
 // *hāntāḥ* //

- 98: ¹va. ²jñeyah. ³pāśave. — c: H. An. II 543a.
 99: ¹śa. ²dhoro.
 100: ¹śāsa tr̥ṇe. ²kakṣau. ³sahāyoḥ. ⁴vargo.
 101: ¹bhasmano. ²sāntā. — b: H. An. II 556d.
 102: ¹bhedau. ²utamsā°. ³pūrṇe. ⁴śeṣare. — a: H. An. II 577ab; cd: Ak. III 3.227cd (pumsy pro dvāv atque dvau pro ca).
 103: ¹dāsau. ²sarāḥ. ³vīrye. ⁴cale. — b: H. An. II 569b.
 104: ¹śṛṅgāḍau. ²vahnau. — c: cf. Ak. III 3.226b; d: H. An. II 578b.
 105: ¹ujo. ²vali. ³padyachayoḥ. ⁴kṛcche. — b: H. An. II 566b; d: cf. H. An. II 572c.
 106: ¹pāse. ²yoga. ³valyādipakṣaṇo. — a: Med. s 16a (syād pro ca); cd: H. An. II 568ab.
 107: ¹om.; ex conj. ²pri. ³vacco. — c: H. An. II 575a.
 108: ¹raja. ²viḥāya. ³pakṣitabhaso. ⁴sāntā. — b: Ak. III 3.233b.
 109: ¹tapatad°. ²pramayoh. — ab: cf. H. An. II 586cd; c: H. An. II 572c.

98. *koṣa*: same as *koṣa*. — *viṣa*: poison, water. — *akṣa*: a part of the cart¹¹⁵), die, belleric myrobalan¹¹⁶),
 99. *sochal* salt, sense-organ, gold cube¹¹⁷), a *Rākṣasa*¹¹⁸). — *kakṣā*: similarity, armpit, hinder end of undergarment;
 100. *kakṣa* m.: grass, forest, elephant's girth, gate-room¹¹⁹). — *pakṣa*: ally, half of (lunar) month, group, side of body.
 101. *lakṣa*: guise, target. — *rakṣā*: guarding, ashes.

Words ending in *ṣa*.

- haṃsa*: Indian goose¹²⁰), sun, soul, universal spirit.
 102. *vasu* m.: fire, a class of gods; *vasu* n.: jewel, wealth. — *uttamaṣa*, *avataṃsa*: ear-ornament, chaplet.
 103. *prasū*: mother, mare. — *dāsa*: fisherman¹²¹), servant. — *rasa*: mercury, poison, strength, myrrh, liking, water,
 104. love etc.¹²²), a body element¹²³), sweet etc.¹²⁴), liquid, a quality¹²⁵). — *vibhāvasu*: sun, fire. — *vyāsa*: a seer, prolixity.
 105. *ojas*: strength, splendour. — *chandas*: metre, wish, Veda. — *tapas*: religious austerity, Dharma¹²⁶). — *mahas*: splendour, festival.
 106. *āgas*: misdeed, sin. — *vayas*: childhood etc.¹²⁷), bird. — *tamas*: Rāhu, a quality¹²⁸), sin, darkness. — *taras*: speed, strength.
 107. *śreyas*: happiness, virtue¹²⁹), better. — *rahas*: lonely place, coitus, (mystical) truth. — *varcas*: feces, splendour.
 108. *rajas*: woman's period, dust. — *payas*: milk, water. — *viḥāyas*: bird, atmosphere. — *sumanas*: god, flower.

Words ending in *sa*.

109. *barha*: leaf, peacock's tail, retinue, army's rear. — *maha*: splendour, festival¹³⁰). — *sneha*: oil, affection.

Words ending in *ha*.

- ¹¹⁵) Axle.
¹¹⁶) *Terminalia bellerica* ROXB.
¹¹⁷) A gold and silver weight equalling about 176 grains or 11.4 grammes.
¹¹⁸) One of Rāvaṇa's sons.
¹¹⁹) Usually feminine in the last two meanings. — Cf. v. 68ab.
¹²⁰) *Anser indicus* LATH. ¹²¹) = *dāśa*.
¹²²) Sentiment, any of the eight to ten moods prevalent in a literary composition.
¹²³) Chyle. ¹²⁴) Flavour.
¹²⁵) Taste, one of the 24 qualities of substance in Vaiśeṣika philosophy.
¹²⁶) Yudhiṣṭhira's father; see Śiś. II 9, which the scholiast on H. An. II 567c quotes by way of illustration.
¹²⁷) The three periods of life.
¹²⁸) Darkness, one of the three qualities of prime matter in Sāṃkhya philosophy.
¹²⁹) In H. An. II 580b Schol. explained as *punya* "merit" and exemplified by Śiś.
 II 40.
¹³⁰) Cf. v. 105d.

// athāvyayāni¹ //
 āñ iṣadathe 'bhividhau² maryādāyām³ kriyāyuji /
 ā⁴ pragrhyah⁵ smṛtau vākye ās tu saṁtāpakopayoḥ //110//
 khedānukampāsaṁtoṣavismayāmantraṇe¹ bata² /
 hanta harṣe 'nukampāyām vākyārambhaviṣādayoḥ³ //111//
 iti hetuprakaraṇaprakāśādisamāptiṣu¹ /
 api saṁbhāvanāgarhāśaṅkāpraśnasamuccaye² //112//
 yāvat¹ tāvac ca sākalye² 'vadhau māne 'vadhāraṇe³ /
 atho⁴ atha dvau māṅgalye⁵ 'nantarārambhapraśneṣu⁶ //113//
 alam bhūṣaṇaparyāptisamartheṣu¹ nivāraṇe /
 kilētinīscayālikavārttāsaṁbhāvanāsu ca //114//
 niṣedhahetvalamkārajijñāsānunaye khalu /
 nāma prakāśasaṁbhāvyakomalāmantraṇeṣu ca //115//
 nu prachāyām¹ vitarke ca paścātsādrśyayor anu² /
 nanu praśne³ vitarke cāmantraṇe⁴ 'nunaye 'pi ca //116//
 vōpamāyām¹ vikalpe² ca nir niścayanīsedhayoḥ³ /
 iṣadathe⁴ kutsite ku dhig nirbhartsananindayoḥ⁵ //117//
 tiro 'ntardhau¹ tiryagarthe hā viṣādaśugartīṣu /
 nañ abhāve niṣedhe ca tadviruddhatadanyayoḥ² //118//
 ahahēty adbhute khede hi hetau¹ niścaye² 'pi ca /
 aṅga saṁbodhane harṣe prakarṣe 'tikrame 'py ati //119//
 Nāgapuriya-Tapogaṇa¹-rājāḥ² śrī-Candrakīrti-sūri-varāḥ /
 tac-chiṣya³-Harṣakīrti-sūrir⁴ Anekārthaśatam āha //120//

110: ¹athāvyayāni. ²bhavidhau. ³maryādāpām. ⁴a. ⁵pragrhyah. — c: Ak. III 3.240a, Vpr. avy. 3a, Med. avy. 3a (v. l. pragrhyam); d: Vpr. avy. 3b (v. l. āḥ syāt).

111: ¹āmimtraye. ²vataṁ. ³viṣādayo. — Ak. III 3.244; d: H. An. VII 26d.

112: ¹prakārādi°. ²praśna°. — ab: Ak. III 3.245cd; b: Abhidhānar. V 101d (v. l. prakārādi°), Vpr. avy. 23b; cd: Vpr. avy. 39ab = Med. avy. 47cd (v. l. °praśnaśaṅkāgarhā°).

113: ¹yāvan. ²sākalpe. ³vadhārayo. ⁴om. ⁵māṅgalpe. ⁶ārabhapraśnaṣupe; *deinde versus totus iteratur cum v. l. °praśnaṣu*. — ab: Ak. III 3.246cd.

114: ¹paryāpta°. — a: Ak. III 3.252a, Vpr. avy. 48a, Med. avy. 56c.

115: ab: Ak. III 3.255ab (v. l. °vākyālamkāre); c: Ak. III 3.251c = Vpr. avy. 44a (v. l. prakāśya°).

116: ¹prachāyām. ²atu. ³praśne. ⁴cāmantraṇa. — ab: Ak. III 3.248ab (v. l. vikalpe).

117: ¹copa°. ²vikalpe/. ³nniścaya°. ⁴iṣarthe. ⁵nirbhatsana°. — a: cf. Ak. III 3.249c; b: Ak. III 3.253b; d: Ak. III 3.240d, Vpr. avy. 7d, H. An. VII 9d.

118: ¹dvai. ²tadvirutanyayoḥ. — ab: Ak. III 3.256cd; a: Vpr. avy. 68c, Med. avy. 82a; c: Vpr. avy. 12a, Med. avy. 16c; d: H. An. VII 12b.

119: ¹heto. ²niścaye. — a: Ak. III 3.257a, H. An. VII 60a, Med. avy. 93a; c: Vpr. avy. 8a, H. An. VII 19a, Med. avy. 12c; d: Ak. III 3.241d = Vpr. avy. 24b (laṅghane pro 'tikrame).

120: ¹Tayogaṇa. ²rājā. ³tat-siṣya. ⁴Harṣakīrttir. — Cf. Paramān. 2582sq. *Subscriptio*: Anekārtham iti.

Indeclinables

110. ā(ñ): 'a little', complete inclusion, exclusive limit, a verbal prefix. — Sandhi-exempt ā: reminiscence, (positive) statement. — ās: pain, anger.
 111. bata: distress, compassion, content, surprise, address. — hanta: delight, compassion, beginning of a statement, dejection.
 112. iti: cause, specification, fame¹³¹), beginning, completion. — api: possibility, censure, doubt, question, accumulation.
 113. yāvat, tāvat: totality, limit, extent, limitation. — atho, atha: auspiciousness, continuance, beginning, question.
 114. alam: adornment, sufficiency, ability, prevention. — kila: 'thus'¹³²), certainty, guise, information, possibility.
 115. khalu: prevention, cause, adornment, inquiry, entreaty. — nāma: specification, possibility, extenuation, address.
 116. nu: question, consideration. — anu: 'after', similarity. — nanu: question, consideration, address, entreaty.
 117. vā: comparison, alternative. — nis: certainty, negation. — ku: 'a little', 'despicable'. — dhik: menace, censure.
 118. tiras: concealment, 'crosswise'. — hā: dejection, distress, pain. — na(ñ)¹³³: absence, negation, 'opposed to this', 'distinct from this'.
 119. ahaha: surprise, distress. — hi: cause, certainty. — aṅga: address, delight. — ati: extraordinariness, excess.
 120. King of the Nāgapuriya Tapogaṇa (was) the excellent Sūri Śrī Candrakīrti; his pupil Harṣakīrti Sūri has set forth the Anekārthaśata.

¹³¹) The prerequisite for being adduced as an authority; in many text editions of the Amarakoṣa replaced by prakarṣa "eminence". Cf. H. An. VII 22b Schol.: prakāśe / iti-Bhadrabāhu / iti-Pāṇini / Bhadrabāhu-Pāṇini-śabdau loke prakāśete ity arthaḥ / "Fame: thus according to Bhadrabāhu", 'thus according to Pāṇini'; the names of Bhadrabāhu and Pāṇini are well known in the world, thus (is) the meaning."

¹³²) Particle of traditional account (aitihya).

¹³³) Both the negative particle na and the privative prefix a(n); see Pāṇ. VI 3.73sqq.

Synopsis of Metres¹⁾

(A) Pathyā Śloka

The bulk of the work is written in Ślokas of the Pathyā type, one of them having a hypermetrical hemistich (86a). Irregularities²⁾: second to fourth syllables of even hemistich a cretic in 5d, 22d*, 23b*, 26d*, 63b, 84b*, and 106d³⁾; seventh syllable of even hemistich long in 113d*.

(B) Vipulā Śloka

(1) *na* form: xuu-uuu

(a) *ya* variety: xu-uuu

23a, 75c, 112a.

(b) *ra* variety: x-uuu

25c (hypermetrical), 41c.

(c) *ma* variety: x-uuu

12c, 35c, 42a, 61c, 71a, 77a, 103a, 108c.

(2) *bha* form: x-uuu

4a, 5c, 12a, 16c, 98c, 105a, 110a. Irregularity: second to fourth syllables an amphibrach in 16c.

(3) *ma* form: x-uu-/-x

11c, 21c, 36a, 36c, 37c, 39c, 50c, 62c, 66a, 67c, 68a, 69c, 83c, 87a, 100c, 106a, 111a, 113c. Irregularity: third syllable long in 37c.

(4) *ra* form: xuu-/-u-x

(a) *ya* variety: xu-/-u-x

26a, 37a, 45c, 55a, 117c. Irregularity: third syllable short in 45c.

(b) *ra* variety: x-uu-/-u-x

9a, 20c, 48c, 52a, 56a, 60c, 92a, 95c, 100a, 104c. Peculiarity: *prasliṣṭa-sandhi* after fourth syllable in 92a.

(c) *ma* variety: x-uu-/-u-x

2c, 17c, 41a, 59a, 59c, 91c, 102a, 104a, 109c, 118a. Peculiarity: *kṣaipra-sandhi* after fourth syllable in 109c.

(5) *sa* form: xuu-/-uu-x

(a) *ma* variety: x-uu-/-uu-x

78a.

¹⁾ Cf. H. Jacobi, *Kleine Schriften*, I, Wiesbaden, 1970, pp. 175sq. and 185sq.; W. Rau, *ABORI*, D. J. Vol., 1977-78, p. 263sq.

²⁾ Hemistichs marked by an asterisk have become irregular through emendation.

³⁾ Reading certified by H. An. II 568b.

(6) *ja* form: xuu-/-uu-x

(a) *ya* variety: xu-/-u-x

24a (irregular: fourth syllable short and break absent)⁴⁾.

(C) Āryā

120.

⁴⁾ Reading certified by Ak. III 3.53a and Med. n 79a.

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Abbreviations

- Abhidhānac. = Hemacandra's Abhidhānacintāmaṇi (Boehtlingk-Rieu, St. Petersburg, 1847)
 Abhidhānar. = Halāyudha's Abhidhānaratnamālā (Aufrecht, London-Edinburgh, 1861)
 Aj. = Ajayapāla's Nānārthasaṃgraha (Chintamani, Madras, 1937)
 Ak. = Amarasimha's Nāmalingānūsāsana or Amarakoṣa (Śivadatta-Āchārya, Bombay, 1944)
 H. An. = Hemacandra's Anekārthasaṃgraha (Zachariae, Wien, 1893)
 Madhus. = Madhusūdana Sarasvatī's Prasthānabheda (Weber, IS 1, Berlin, 1850, pp. 1-24)
 Mahākṣ. = Mahākṣapaṇaka's Anekārthadhvanimañjarī (MS. 7600 of L. D. Institute of Indology, Ahmedabad)
 MaitrUp. = Maitryupaniṣad (van Buitenen, 's-Gravenhage, 1962)
 Mañkh. = Mañkha's Anekārthakoṣa (Zachariae, Vienna-Bombay, 1897)
 Med. = Medinikara's Nānārthasābdakoṣa (Hoshing, Benares, 1940)
 Pāṇ. = Pāṇini's Aṣṭādhyāyī (Böhtlingk, Leipzig, 1887)
 Pañcat. = Pañcatantra (Kosegarten, Bonn-Gryphiswaldia, 1848-59)
 Paramān. = Makarandadāsa's Paramānandīyanāmamālā (Kulkarni, Poona, 1968-1971)
 Ragh. = Kālidāsa's Raghuvamśa (Acharya, Bombay, 1948)
 Śāśv. = Śāśvata's Anekārthasaṃuccaya (Zachariae, Berlin, 1882)
 Śiś. = Māgha's Śiśupālavadha (Durgāprasāda-Ācārya, Mumbai, 1957)
 Trik. = Puruṣottamadeva's Trikaṇḍaśeṣa (Durgāprasād-Parab-Śivadatta, Bombay, 1889)
 Vpr. = Maheśvara's Viśvaprakāśa (Sthavira-Bhaṭṭa, Benares, 1911)



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